

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Daily Union Vedette,
PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS,
CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,
OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,
California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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SUCH AS
MINING CERTIFICATES,
PROGRAMMES, BALL INVITATIONS,
BILL HEADS,
Cards, Circulars, Blank Forms
etc., etc., etc.,
IN GOOD STYLE AND ON REASONABLE TERMS.

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 meet with prompt attention.
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 Mr. E. D. PRINCEWORTH is our authorized Agent for
 the transaction of business in Salt Lake City. Office in
 the U. S. Quartermaster's Storehouse, Main Street.
 Mr. L. W. A. COOK is our Carrier and Sole Selling
 Agent for Great Salt Lake City.

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS
FROM
SALT LAKE CITY POST OFFICE

DEPARTURES.
Eastern Mails.
 For all places East of Salt Lake City, close at 8 A. M.
 each day.

Western Mail.
For all places West of Salt Lake City, close at 6 p. m.
each day.

Northern Mails.
For Bannack City, East Idaho, on Mondays at 7-30 A. M.
For all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda Springs
Idaho, on Mondays and Thursdays at 7-30 A. M.

Southern Mails.
For all settlements in Southern Utah, including the
Cotton county; all settlements in San Pete county; for
Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Thursdays at 6-30 A. M.
For Fillmore City, and all settlements between Salt
Lake City and Fillmore, on Mondays and Thursdays, at
6-30 A. M.

ARRIVALS.
Eastern Mails.
 Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—P. M.

Arrive at Salt Lake City each day—F. M.

From Bannack City, East Idaho, on Saturdays & P. M.
From all settlements in Northern Utah and Soda
Springs, Idaho Territory, on Wednesdays and Saturdays
at 4 P. M.

From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in San Pete County, on Wednesdays, 8 p. m.

FOR SALE
Cannery Bags, Grain Sacks and Packing
Boxes of all sizes at the U. S. Government Store-
house, Salt Lake City.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.
[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]

RINGGOLD, Ga.
The enemy is quiet. There is an understanding between the pickets on both sides to keep quiet.

all 30 years old **CAIRO, April 21st.**

Naval despatch-boat, General Lyon from Red river, has the following in regard to affairs in Banks' Department: The fight of the 8th was at Sabine Cross-Roads. The rebels are said to have numbered 35,000 from Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi. On the morning of the 8th Gen. Banks sent forward a cavalry force with a supply train of one hundred wagons, from Natchitoches, and soon began skirmishing with the enemy, and found them in force at Pleasant Hill, forty-five miles from Shreveport. The commander of the cavalry, thinking the rebel force small, sent a message to Gen. Banks to that effect, and asked reinforcements. Ransom's division was sent forward by brigades, which the enemy defeated by placing themselves at both sides of the road and

come up. The enemy took a supply train and killed and wounded a large number. They took many prisoners and threw the remainder into confusion. They (our troops) retreated rapidly, the rebels in hot pursuit. As they approached Gen. Smith's forces, which were arranged in line of battle, the latter opened his line to let the fleeing troops pass. Before the enemy came up, Smith closed his lines, and prevented further chase by driving the enemy back. Next morning Smith attacked the enemy under Kirby Smith, Dick Taylor, Magruder and Holmes, defeating them badly and driving them back. The Federals took a large number of prisoners, and killed and wounded more than the rebels did the day before. The fighting was desperate. Gen. Smith is considered to have saved the whole army. Banks finally fell back to Grand Ecore, on account of the scarcity of rations, and sent a message to Admiral Porter, who was 150 miles above, to return with the transports containing supplies for the army. As the boats came down the enemy appeared on the banks of the river, and the stream being narrow, they tried to get on board. The gunboats Cricket, Flag Ship, Chillicothe, Osage, Neosho, Fort Heiman, Gazelle, Lexington, and armed transport Brown opened on them, killing and wounding during two days (11th and 12th) 500. But few on the boats were killed or wounded. The rebels have sunk the steamer New Falls City, formerly a St. Louis and Orleans packet, directly across the river eighty miles below Shreveport. The fleet had reached it and made preparations to blow it up.

when orders were given to return to Grand Ecore. Gen. Banks' whole loss is at least 2,000. The fighting on both sides was desperate. The enemy exhibited a great deal of recklessness; on the second day a large number of field officers were slain. Our loss in the first days' fight was 2,000 men, 22 cannon and 100 wagons.

There is a report of an intended raid on an extensive scale into Kentucky, under Buckner and Breckenridge.

The Pay of Army Officers.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb., 1864.

To the Editor of The War Press :
 Sir : By opening your columns to the following remarks, in the hope they may reach the eyes of those in authority, you will gratify many deserving men now in the service of their country.

It is understood there is an effort being made to reduce the pay of officers of the army, on the assumption that it is larger than necessary; against such a proceeding, I, in the name of many, strongly protest, and am satisfied if the subject was properly understood, no demagogue would gain popularity by advocating it, and no statesman would entertain the idea.

Admitting that the pay of officers is nominally the same as when this war commenced, which it is not, being now, subject to taxation, it is in reality one-third less. The appreciation of gold having made fully that difference in the increased expense of living, and surely those who are bearing the heat and burden of the day should receive the wages given to them that rested by the wayside. Officers are willing and wish to bear their share of taxation, but at a time when all civil labor is being increased, the pay of the soldier, who is upholding the Government, and sustaining that civil labor, should not be reduced. The pay of the enlisted men has been largely increased—that is right; but do not make the officers suffer for his benefit. Let those whom he is serving make the necessary sacrifice.

I can demonstrate clearly, that in consequence of the unwillingness on the part, both of the Government and the public, to increase the pay of enlisted men, there are now many privates in our service who are receiving more pay than their officers, and I know of three cases in this department, where officers who have been compelled to resign for incompetency, have immediately enlisted as privates for the sake of their large pay, and are now so serving.

A lieutenant of infantry gets \$55 per month, actual pay; he is entitled to four rations a day, which is commuted at \$36 per month, and this amount is a fair average of what it costs in his department, at least, for his share of a mess conducted economically, and less than it would cost to live alone. He is entitled to \$22 50 per month for pay, clothing, and rations of his servant, which servant is absolutely required to cook his food, even ignoring the absolute necessity of a servant for menial labor, to enable an officer to maintain the social position he should have, to command the respect of his men, especially as the Government employs servants to perform the cook-

ing for the men, and the officer's servant costs fully the above named sum. From the above it is evident the officer gets only the \$55 per month actual pay, with which he must clothe and arm himself in an expensive style prescribed by law, and support his family at home, which family is never supposed by the good public to be in straightened circumstances, because, forsooth, the head of it is an officer!

On the other side, private soldiers enlisting, at the present time, in at least two-thirds of the loyal States, are receiving \$300 county or ward bounty—in at least one-half they are receiving \$300 State bounty, and in all they are receiving \$400 Government bounty for re-enlisting, and \$300 for enlisting, making in round numbers \$1,000 bounty. It is a moral certainty that these men will not be wanted for more than two years, and for this period the bounty is equal to \$42 per month. This, added to their pay proper, \$13 per month, makes \$55, the same pay as the officers. The non-commissioned officers, of course, get more. They are supplied with food, and cooks to cook it, and with clothing, while officers are not; therefore the private soldier gets the value of his clothing more pay than a lieutenant. And then, again, under certain circumstances, the officers' pay has actually been reduced, that is, in cases of leaves of absence; the Government has always granted leaves of absence when practicable, but only lately has it taxed that privilege, with the loss of half-pay and emoluments. Here, again, is a discrimination against the officer, for the enlisted man gets full pay while on furlough. There are now within my own personal knowledge many officers in this Department who could get leave of absence if they asked for it, by reason of their long service in the field, and who have not seen their families for nearly three years, but who do not ask because they cannot afford to lose half their pay by going, but are waiting anxiously and longingly for their time to expire, when they can honorably leave the service. There is not a competent line officer in the service this day but who could have made more money out of the service than he is getting in it, and many, I am sorry to have to say, are leaving it for that reason. Some time since, when in Louisville, I met an old friend who was on a business tour; he asked me now I liked the service as compared with my old business. I replied that I went into the service as a matter of duty, but that I liked it very much, which I do. He coolly replied, "But you can't make so much money as you could in business." I was grieved at his unpatriotic words, but repeat them as an argument for my cause. H.

When a man fumbles about your head and talks about different organs, trust him as much as you would if he felt of the outside of your strong box and told you there was a five dollar bill under this or that particular rivet.

While recently engaged in splitting wood, Jones struck a false blow, causing the stick to fly up. It struck him on the jaw and knocked out a front tooth. "Aye, said Bill," meeting him soon after, "you've had a dental operation performed, I see." "Yes," said the sufferer, "axeidental."

The Stage Line to East Bannack

A few days since, Mr. Jas. Bromley returned from Bannack and Virginia Cities, Idaho Territory, whither he went a few weeks since—as announced at the time in the *VEDETTÉ*—to select a road for A. H. Holladay's new line of stages from Salt Lake to the mines. His trip, we are gratified to learn, has been a most successful one, and a road has been selected and stations located, over a most practicable route at all seasons of the year. Abundance of wood, water and grass, is found throughout its entire length, and Mr. Bromley speaks in the highest terms of its practicability. In fact, he says it is one of the best natural roads on the Continent, requiring but little work to render it a splendid stage route. The route will run nearly due North to old Fort Hall on Snake river, and thence two roads will diverge, one to Boise bearing to the Northwest, and presently to be stocked; the other to Virginia City, Eastern Bannack, on which it is proposed immediately to commence running four horse coaches, at least at as early a day as the arrangements now in progress can be consummated.

The distance by the last named road from Salt Lake to Bannack City, is 407 miles—to Virginia City direct, 418 miles, and to the last mentioned place via Bannack City, 475 miles. It is as yet, undetermined which of the routes to Virginia, will be selected, whether via Bannack or direct to Virginia. Mr. Bromley also selected the locations for the intermediate stations at convenient distances, along the entire route. We understand that the stock and new coaches, were to have left Atchison early in April, and may be expected to arrive here about the 1st of May, when the coaches, which are splendid Concord hacks, especially designed for this route, will commence making regular trips. It is said that they are all filled with passengers from Atchison, mostly bound for the Bannack mines.

Mr. Bromley represents business and mining as active, and everybody in the highest spirits at the mines with the prospect of taking out great quantities of gold during the coming Summer. A very large immigration is expected from the East and already beginning to arrive, while full stocks of goods are looked for, for the supply of the thousands already there and tending thitherward.

We have heretofore dilated on the importance to Utah of the opening up of regular stage communication with other parts of the continent, and especially of this to the rich mines of Idaho. We are gratified, therefore, to be able to announce that in a few weeks, at farthest, this route will be an established fact, and to congratulate our own people, as well as the hardy and adventurous miners of Bannack, on this communication so long devoutly wished for.

The War.

Our telegraphic columns confirm the report of a serious check suffered by the Union army in Louisiana, where a portion of Gen. Banks' army was caused to retreat in confusion, and had it not been for the presence and extraordinary exertions of Gen. A. J. Smith (formerly Colonel of the 2d Cav., C. V.), the utter route of that portion of Gen. Banks' army engaged in the fight must inevitably have followed.

The remaining confirmed news is of a cheering character, and it is manifest that the rebels will, in the coming campaign, summon all their energies for a desperate struggle to regain their lost ground, or at least, by raiding through the loyalized States adjacent to their present limited circle of operations, to procure subsistence for themselves and sustenance for their animals. Their only hope at present seems to be that complications resulting in war may arise between the United States and France, owing to the part taken by that Government in regard to Mexico; but we have great ground for the hope that, in this expectation they may find themselves foiled.

Although experience has taught us that, from the multiplicity of events in the calculation, it is difficult to predict results in this war,

yet we do not hesitate to state our conviction that the coming campaign will result in the utter extinction of rebellion, a result most ardently to be prayed and fought for by all true men!

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We are informed that Robert Fee, long the overland station keeper at Green river, was instantly killed last week by the accidental discharge of his pistol. It appears that a few days since the unfortunate man went out from the station with an emigrant to look after some stock. Stopping at a spring to take a drink from its clear waters, Fee stooped over for the purpose. As he did so his pistol slipped from the sheath, and striking a rock, one barrel was discharged. The ball passed near the left nipple and through the heart, killing him almost instantly. The deceased leaves (at the station) a wife to mourn his sudden and untimely death.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTÉ.]

WASHINGTON, April 21st.

The whisky question was finally settled in the House to-day. Washburn moved an amendment to the tax bill, taxing stock on hand, which was lost by 70 to 52. The rate of taxation was then fixed at \$1 per gallon on all whisky manufactured from May 1st to January 1st; after the latter date \$1 25 per gallon; ale and lager were fixed at \$1 per thirty gallons. The House has thus far acted on 75 of the 175 sections of the bill.

The House Military Committee has nearly completed a bill for the consolidation of all old artillery regiments into one corps to be commanded by a Major General. This officer will have charge of all the artillery of the U. S.

The Senate Finance Committee have reported to the House a bank bill with some forty amendments which will materially change the provisions of the bill. They reserve to the States the right to tax the national banks and also to fix the rate of interest. This is not in accordance with the wishes of Secretary Chase, and the contest over these provisions will be sharp.

CHICAGO, April 22d.

Cairo special says a gentleman who escaped from Jackson, Tenn., on the 13th, states that Forrest was there with thirty-nine regiments; twenty-six under Forrest's immediate command and thirteen under Chalmers. 5,000 men have been conscripted by the enemy since their occupation of West Tennessee and Kentucky.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill making Portland, Oregon, a port of delivery, passed.

WASHINGTON, April 21st.

The following information is received to-night from the Army of the Potomac: Five deserters of the 48th Va., rebel regiment, came into our lines yesterday. It is positively ascertained that Longstreet's army is at Orange Court House. Lee's entire forces are not more than 35,000 or 50,000 strong. The rebels are very vigilant—strictly forbidding their pickets to hold any communication with ours.

In the Senate, Morrill from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the bill to regulate the foreign coasting trade on the North-western frontier.

Howe, called up the bill to establish an assay office at Portland, Oregon,

and addressed the Senate at some length in defence of Mr. Pollock Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint. After some remarks by Nesmith, the amendment for a branch Mint, was adopted, and the bill laid aside. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law. The bill was postponed until Wednesday next at 1 o'clock.

NEW YORK, April 22d.

Times' Washington special says: Grant left for the front and Burnside for Fortress Monroe. It is understood that the recent developments of the intentions of the rebels renders an early movement of the army of the Potomac highly probable. The recent order of Grant banishing sutlers, rids the army of over 2,800 supernumeraries.

The War Department has ordered an addition of 15,000 beds to the present hospital accommodations at Washington, and all patients able to bear removal are to be sent north at once.

Reports gain credence that Lee has sent a part of his army into the Shenandoah valley, with a view of compelling Grant to divide his army by sending a force in pursuit.

World's Washington special says Governors Brough, Lewis, Morton, Curtin, Yates and Long, had an interview with the President to-day, to urge upon him the necessity of calling two hundred thousand more men into service for the defense of the States bordering the Ohio river, especially Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. They claimed that if specially authorized, they could raise that number for that duty by volunteering. The President, as things look now, seems disposed to issue a call for 200,000, to be raised only in the western States.

All the sick of the army of the Potomac have been sent here and placed in hospital.

Herald's special says Maj. General Crittenden has been assigned an important command and ordered to report to Burnside.

Serious apprehensions are entertained of difficulties with the Sioux Indians during the coming season. Reliable information has been forwarded to the War Department to the effect that 1400 lodges of warriors are within seventy miles of Fort Union and 600 lodges on Powder creek emptying into the Yellow Stone. The Sioux have been joined by the Assiniboinas, Crows and Western Sioux Indians and are preparing to attack Fort Union, and destroy the steamers on the Upper Missouri. Gen. Pope is understood to have ordered a strong force into the Indian country, and a bloody campaign is anticipated.

Information received here confirms the suspicions of a wide spread conspiracy in the northwestern States to inaugurate armed resistance to Government. Crawford county Ohio, is the head-quarters of a gang of Butter-nuts and has been placed under martial law. Other counties in that State will probably soon be put in the same position. Ohio, southern Indiana and southern Illinois, contain the principal portion of these incipient rebels whose

leaders only await a signal to the National arms to give the signal for revolt.

Tribune's special says the House Committee on Commerce reported in favor of the Senate bill superceding the House bill negotiating the Foreign coasting trade.

CINCINNATI, April 22d.

Gen. Stoneman passed through Indianapolis yesterday, for the front. The Indiana recruits are being rapidly hurried to the front.

BALTIMORE, April 22d.

The *American* has advices from Norfolk that a steamer arrived there from Orleans via Moorhead City, and was taken possession of to bring important dispatches to Gen. Butler. The Capt. reported that the rebel ram came down to within a few miles of Plymouth, N. C., on the 18th, and attacked our fleet; sunk one gunboat and bombshelled two other gunboats, names unknown. There exists the greatest anxiety at Plymouth. It was generally expected it would have to be evacuated; but it was thought Gen. Peck would be able to hold Newbern.

WASHINGTON, April 22d.

The tax bill is being considered in Committee of the Whole by the House to-day. Merrill offered an amendment, which was adopted, that wholesale sales of dealers in liquors, whose annual sales do not exceed \$50,000, shall pay a license of \$50, and \$1 for every thousand over fifty. Any person who shall sell or offer for sale, any distilled spirits or fermented liquors, in quantities more than five gallons at any time, or whose annual sales amount to \$25,000, shall be regarded as a wholesale dealer. The license of retail dealers was increased to \$30.

Morrill of Vermont, offered an amendment that Commercial Brokers whose annual sales do not exceed \$25,000, shall pay a license of \$20, and those exceeding that amount, \$20, and one dollar for every additional thousand.

Wood, enumerated various classes of brokers, including those in tobacco, coffee, etc., and moved that all other brokers in addition to commercial brokers, pay the same license. The amendment thus modified, was adopted, and the bill further modified so that all steamers and vessels upon the waters of the United States, on board of which passengers are provided with food and lodging, shall pay \$25 license.

Thayer of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment that hotel and tavern keepers shall take out a special license at the charge of \$25 for selling liquor to be drunk on the premises. After some debate, the amendment was adopted; ayes 77, noes not counted.

In the Senate a bill to amend the Pacific railroad Act, was made the special order for Thursday next.

The Senate debated the army Appropriation bill all day. The amendment increasing the pay of soldiers, was lost.

The House is about half through with the tax bill. It is impossible to finish it so as to put it through the Senate by May 1st. The gunboat *Waterloo* left New York on the 26th, for California.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH

[SPECIAL TO THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.]

New York, April 22d.

The heavy artillery will leave for Washington to-day; they have been garrisoning the forts in this harbor.

A Port Royal letter of the 13th, says a large force sails to-morrow for Fort Mifflin; Gen. Terry is attached to it.

A special to the Commercial, says the city is alive with military rumors.

The Navy Department has positive information from the Southern blockading squadron, of the completion of the long talked of rebel rams.

Chicago, April 23d.

The Richmond Examiner of the 5th, says Commissioner Ould has effected a cartel for complete exchange of prisoners. Letters in regard to the Red river disaster of the 8th, say great indignation is manifested by several subordinate officers, against Gen. Banks for the conduct of the battle. Correspondents of the eastern papers, arrived at Cairo, report the whole affair as a complete defeat, and that General Smith only succeeded in saving our army from total destruction.

Memphis dates to the 20th state that three regiments under Charmer, were encamped near Somerville, on Friday of last week, leaving next morning; and camped Saturday night at Lagrange. On the same night two more regiments passed through Salisbury. Forrest had not left Jackson, but would soon follow with the remainder of his force. The whole body is reported about moving into Alabama, to prevent an anticipated Federal movement.

New York, April 23d.

North Carolina advices to the 17th says the Governor's Council convened at Raleigh, declined calling the Legislature together in extra session, fearing it would carry the State against the Confederacy.

The Henderson, N. C. Times, published in the western part of the State, advises the people to keep out of the army and stay at home to defend themselves.

The Raleigh Progress says the people are starved by hotels at fifteen dollars per day, and many of the first families are on half rations.

The Wilmington Journal is gloomy over the prospects of the Confederacy and deplors the sad lack of food and bad condition of the coming crops.

The Fayetteville Chronicle laments the high prices and lack of food, but takes comfort in the announcement that several hundred Springfield rifles are being manufactured there for the Confederate service.

The rebel attack on Plymouth is confirmed, but no particulars received.

Halifax, April 22d.

The greater portion of the business part of Demerara was destroyed by fire on the 2d; loss between two and three million dollars. The long continued drought caused a scarcity of water, rendering it necessary to blow up the buildings to save the town.

New York, April 23d.

A Newberne letter of the 15th, says that a detachment of the 12th N. Y.

cavalry, under the command of the army's pickets at Beaver Creek, 15 miles from Kingston, destroyed goods, and seized a cotton mill with a large amount of cotton. The object of the expedition was accomplished without loss.

Alexandria dispatches report the capture of 21 of Mosby's men and three deserters from our army near Leesburg; our loss was one killed and two wounded.

The World's special says: Direct arrivals from the army state that all is quiet, and so far as known, Lee is making no demonstrations.

Grant has in a letter to the Senate Military Committee, expressed a wish for the confirmation of Gen. Schofield.

The Governors of the Western States modified their request of the President, for a call of troops for the defense of the border States, and now limit their request to one hundred thousand men for six months. It is doubtful if even this will be complied with.

The House Military Committee will report adversely to allowing Brigadiers' pay to Colonels commanding brigades; also against allowing officers to receive pay during the raising of their regiments.

The Tribune's special says: Blair has been ordered by the President, to resume command of his corps, and will depart to-morrow.

Louisville, April 22d.

Eighty mounted rebels came into Kentucky yesterday through Pound Gap, but were immediately driven out by a detachment of the 45th Kentucky mounted infantry. Gen. Hobson reports Eastern Kentucky free from rebels. Col. Weatherford of the 12th Kentucky cavalry, sent one company from Purkville in pursuit of guerrillas, (a band of about 120) driving them into Mason county, Tenn.; killing eight, and capturing ten prisoners and fifty horses.

New York, April, 23d.

Advices from Hilton Head report the evacuation of Pilatka, Florida, by our forces, who brought away everything in the shape of military stores and were not molested by the enemy. A number of families have come away with them.

The transport steamer Gen. Sumter, was destroyed by a torpedo in the St. John's river on the 15th inst., 12 miles above Jacksonville. The quartermaster of the steamer was killed, and the others aboard saved. She had no other cargo nor passengers.

Washington, April 23d.

Gen. Totten Chief Engineer, U. S. A. died yesterday.

BEN. HOLLADAY, } W. L. HALSEY, }
New York. } G. S. L. City. }

HOLLADAY & HALSEY
BANKERS,
At the office of the Overland Stage Line, Great Salt Lake City, will pay the highest rates for Gold Dust and Coins, In Currency or Exchange. apr24tf

WAGONS FOR SALE CHEAP.
TWENTY JACKSON AND AURORA
Thimble Skin Wagons will be sold cheap. Apply to
R. A. KEYES,
G. S. L. City, April 12, '64-1f Salt Lake House

FOR SALE.
FIVE Shares of stock in the Jordan Silver Mining Co., at \$3000 per share. Apply to
EDWARD PRINNINGTON,
Quartermaster's Warehouse Salt Lake City. mar18tf

G. OLIVE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Main St. opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.
CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.
Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms. jan71f

Co-Partnership Notice.
We have this day associated with us in business Messrs. Conrad Prag and Abraham Gatz, of San Francisco, and the firm will hereafter be styled Ransohoff & Co., instead of Ransohoff Bros., as heretofore. RANSOHOFF BROS.
S. L. City, April 4th, 1864. apr6tf

Notice.
Having been appointed by His Excellency, the Governor of California, a Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California, I am prepared to enter upon the duties thereof, at my office, in Main street, Great Salt Lake City, opposite Wm. Jennings' store.
Deeds, Transfers, Powers of Attorney, and all other legal papers made out on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.
Acknowledgements taken for any part of the United States. apr9-1f
PATRICK LYNCH.

CITY RESTAURANT.
HYDE & VANCE, Proprietors.
We would respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake City and vicinity, and particularly the traveling public, that we have just opened a first class Restaurant, on Main street, next door to the Salt Lake House, where we will always be found ready to serve up Meals at all hours, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms. mar2-1f

ATTENTION!
IMMENSE SACRIFICE!!
NEW CALIFORNIA GOODS FOR SALE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP AND GOOD.
FOR COST AND TRANSPORTATION!

Wormser & Co.,
Have just opened a Splendid Assortment of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, etc.
Consisting of
LADIES WOOLEN DRESSES, SHAWLS,
OPERA FLANNELS, MERINOS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
Of the Latest and Choicest Patterns.
All Kinds of
LINEN GOODS AND CALICOES,
LADIES AND CHILDRENS' SHOES,
FANCY TRIMMINGS,
LADIES' GLOVES, ETC.
CALIFORNIA BLANKETS,
DOMESTIC AND STAPLE GOODS,
of Every Variety, and
YANKEE NOTIONS,
too numerous to mention and too splendid to adequately describe.
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
At the New Broom, Main Street, next to Cronyn & Clayton's. mar24-1f

SALE & FEED STABLES.
SECOND SOUTH TEMPLE STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.
THE Subscriber has complete accommodations for feeding and stabling stock of all kinds.
Corral Accommodation
On a liberal scale on the premises at Reasonable Rates. Particular attention given to the Siding of Stock. apr1f
H. J. FAUST.

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House
THE citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the Bannack Restaurant and Eating House, situated on Main street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms. jan8-1f
JOS. D. RAYLINS.

JAMES LINFORTH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
208 BATTERY STREET,
San Francisco, Cal.
Sight Drafts on Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, " " Austin, Nevada Territory.
Particular attention given to purchases for Utah. apr24f

JOHN TAYLOR & BRO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Second South Temple St., Near East's Livery Stables.
GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,
RESPECTFULLY announce that they have on hand, Broad Cloths, Black Doe Skins, Fancy Cassimeres, Marcellies, and Silk Vestings, which they offer to make up to order, at reasonable Terms.
We call particular attention to our stock of
Pantaloen Goods, just received from the East, which are of the Latest Styles, and in quality superior to any ever before offered for sale in this city. mar11tf

L. P. FISHER,
O. 629 Washington Street, is the only Agent for the DAILY UNION VEGETABLE, in the city of San Francisco. All orders for advertising, left with him will be promptly attended to. mar11tf

GREAT SALT LAKE
EAST BANNACK EXPRESS LINE
WILL commence running regular trips, with good thorough braced wagons, May 1st, 1864.
THROUGH IN SEVEN DAYS.
Leave Great Salt Lake City every Wednesday, via Bannack and Nevada, and arrive at Virginia City every Tuesday.
Leave Virginia City every Tuesday, via Nevada and Bannack City, and arrive at Great Salt Lake City every Monday.
Passengers and Express matter conveyed.
A. J. OLIVER & CO.,
Proprietors, mar24
THOS. D. BROWN,
Agent, Main St., G. S. L. City.

Clark & Co.,
BANKERS,
Great Salt Lake City,
DEALERS IN
COIN,
GOLD DUST
and EXCHANGE.
MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
Correspond with Metropolitan Bank, New York; Clark & Co., Leavenworth; Clark & Co., Denver.
Refer by permission to Bank of Commerce, New York; Buxton & Co., Philadelphia. apr1f

POWERS, NEWMAN & CO.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
EXCHANGE,
The highest price paid for
COIN AND GOLD DUST.
Office in Godbe's Building a few doors below the Salt Lake House, East Temple Street. apr1f

PAXTON & THORNBURG,
Virginia.
PAXTON, THORNBURG & CO.,
BANKERS,
AUSTIN, - - - - - N. T.
Draw on
Virginia, Sacramento, Marysville and San Francisco.
Buy Drafts, Certificates of Deposit, County Warrants and other securities.
Purchase Bullion, and advance on the same for Gold and Silver at the Mint.
Receive Deposits, make Collections, and transact a general Banking business. feb24-1f

H. W. THRELL,
Virginia.
ASSAY OFFICE
THEBELL & CO.,
AUSTIN, Nevada Territory.
Gold and Silver Bullion and Ores of every description, Melted and Assayed. Returns made in Bars or Coins. We guarantee the correctness of our Assays. All business entrusted to our care will be promptly and accurately attended to. feb24f
THRELL & CO.

ASSAY OFFICE
H. W. KEARSING,
formerly of New York City,
ASSAYER AND REFINER.
Having opened an office at Camp Douglas, is now prepared to make Assays of Ores of every description, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms; having had an experience of many years both in New York and California, he feels confident of giving satisfaction. Office, first building East of the Cavalry quarters, Camp Douglas. apr6f

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA VOLUNTEERS
RESTAURANT.
South-east of the Cavalry quarters Camp Douglas. Meals at all hours between daylight and tattoo. apr6f

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.
[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VEDETTE.]
New York, April 21st.
Letters from the army of La., dated the 2d, 5th and 6th, giving particulars of the skirmishes of the previous three dates, state that on the 31st of March, Gen. Lee's cavalry routed the enemy under Taylor, near Natchitoches, they losing 6 or 8 killed, and 25 prisoners; our loss being none. On the morning of the 2d, after waiting all day of the 1st, for the infantry to come up, we learned that the rebels had fallen back to Pleasant Hill, and our troops started in pursuit. After marching 15 miles, our advance (14th N. Y. cavalry) came upon the rebels in a strong position, and went rapidly at them, killing and wounding some; pursued the rest 7 miles, but fearful of being cut off, withdrew from the pursuit, fighting them gallantly until the arrival of Col. Lucas with the 8th cavalry brigade; he attacked the enemy and drove them after a fight of an hour. The rebel force numbered about 3,000, who fell back to Pleasant Hill; our loss was only 4; many of the rebels were killed and wounded, and 60 were captured. Natchitoches was occupied on the 2d. On the morning of the 4th Gen. Smith ordered Col. Gooding to proceed to the town of Compe, 6 miles distance, and dislodge 300 guerrillas. Our cavalry tried a charge over the bridge, when it was discovered the rebels had removed several planks, and the enemy taking advantage of the disorder caused thereby, poured a heavy volley from their hiding places on the opposite side of the bayou, into our men; 10 were killed, and 18 wounded. Col. Gooding deployed the infantry, and the cavalry were about to flank the town, when the gunboats fired on the place and the guerrillas escaped.
Philadelphia, April 21st.
The Enquirer has the following: Norfolk, 19th. Refugees from Plymouth, N. C., report that fighting commenced on Sunday afternoon. The rebels in force attacked Fort Gray, about a mile from town, on the Roanoke river. They placed a heavy battery on Polk's Island, about half a mile distant, and kept up a continuous fire. The rebels then made several charges up to the Fort, but each time they were repulsed with great slaughter. When they at last retired, the rebel iron ram and four gunboats moved down to the obstructions within six miles of town, to co-operate with the land forces. The rebels were ten or fifteen thousand strong; their cavalry commanded by Gen. Rawson. Gen. Wessel commanded the Union forces. He says that Plymouth is impregnable. Our gunboats are stationed in front of the town. The rebel artillery was directed to fire on them and seven were killed and wounded. It is reported one gunboat was bombshelled. It is also rumored that the rebels made a simultaneous demonstration in the vicinity of Newbern.
The Enquirer says the rebel deserters who arrived via Washington, state Lee's force on the Rapidan is sixty thousand. Longstreet was at Char-

lottesville marching towards Staunton for the purpose of advancing down the Shenandoah valley. Lee's army received seven days rations for a forward movement.
Washington, April 21st.
The House went into Committee for the consideration of the tax bill. At one o'clock the committee had acted on all the general provisions, comprising forty-seven sections.
Philadelphia, April 21st.
The Enquirer has a letter from Norfolk, giving the particulars of the rebel attack on Plymouth, and the assault on fort Gray. The rebels were repulsed with fearful slaughter.
Cincinnati, April 21st.
Orders were received at Columbus yesterday, from Gen. Sherman, prohibiting the issue of passes to citizens beyond Nashville.
CIRCULAR.
HEAD-QUARTERS, DISTRICT OF UTAH, CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T., April 21st, 1864.
The General commanding the District, desires most fully and explicitly to caution the soldiers under his command as to their course and bearing towards the people of Utah. He has seen with just pride that officers and men, during our sojourn here, have manifested a proper spirit, such as becomes soldiers of the Nation, and have refrained, in general, from retaliatory measures or conduct under provocation.
But the General is apprised that it is the object of the teachings of many of the leaders of the people to wear them from their love of country, and instill in their hearts bitterness and hatred towards the soldiers as the representatives of the Government. Bad men have sought and still seek to educate the mass of their followers in constant lessons of antagonism towards Government, and lead them to the very verge of open-handed treason by covert sneers or bold denunciations. That these efforts thus far have not been followed by their legitimate, if not intended results, redounds to the credit of the people, aided by the straightforward bearing of the soldiers of this command. It is, however, especially enjoined upon soldiers, officers and men, that they refrain on all occasions from interference in any shape with the rights of person, property or liberty of the inhabitants of Utah, as well because of their duty to the Government, Constitution and Laws of the land, as because of justice to a whole people, some of whom indeed may be misled by evil disposed persons in their midst.
It is ever to be remembered, and cannot too fully be impressed on your minds, that the military forces were sent to this District to protect and foster your every interest under the broad canopy of our free institutions.
Relying on the intelligence of the mass of the people, to counteract the evil influences and unpatriotic counsels of evil disposed and ambitious men, anxious to retain their hold on power and place, the soldiers of this command are directed to abstain from retaliating in kind, for the real or fancied injuries received at the hands of some of the people. It is hardly deemed necessary to repeat to you, that with the private relations, domestic practices, methods of belief or religion, you have naught to do, in your capacity as soldiers of the nation. However contrary these may seem to us, whose history, habits, education and daily walk, have instilled totally different and repugnant ideas, it is not our province to reform by violent measures, but to protect all, so long as they violate not the Constitution and laws of the country, in manner subject to military laws.
No officer or soldier of this command, will, therefore, assume to right real or imagined wrongs among or by the civil inhabitants; but in all such cases, will report the facts to these Head-Quarters, for such action as may be deemed necessary or proper. Interference with civil authorities or persons, by subordinates, will not be countenanced, and is expressly prohibited, except in those special cases heretofore explained and set forth in general and special orders from these Head-Quarters, relative to treasonable language and violations of the regulations of Military Reservations.
Fully alive to the rights and interests committed to his care, your General will ever take the proper measures to protect the one and advance the other; but he desires you to understand, that the residents of Utah, are entitled to, and should receive, the same protection and courtesies, which the American soldier ever extends to the citizens of our common country. By command of
Brig. Gen. CONNOR.
M. G. LEWIS, A. A. G., U. S. Y.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
Bring in Your Produce!
A. GILBERT.
(Next door to the Salt Lake House) calls special attention to his large and well selected
STOCK OF DRY GOODS.
Consisting of
COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS, CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS
and other
STAPLES,
Selected Especially for this Market.
Also offers on reasonable terms,
GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAP, SUGARS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY,
etc., etc., etc.
On Terms to Sell.
EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES.
Highest Cash Prices paid for Grain.
ap61f **A. GILBERT.**
RANSOFF & CO.,
MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY,
Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and Staple Articles,
EVER BROUGHT TO THIS TERRITORY,
SELECTED WITH ESPECIAL VIEW TO THIS MARKET,
At Rates to Suit the Times.
A Full Assortment of
Merchandise
Including
Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.
In fact, everything desirable, necessary and useful, from Needles up to Cooking Stoves; from Finest Laces and Silks to Calicoes, Collars and
WOOLEN GOODS.
GIVE US A CALL AND SEE OUR PRICES.
ap61f **RANSOFF & CO.**

TELEGRAPH EXCHANGED.
PARTIES can be supplied with Coal at this office will be promptly attended to.
GEO. W. CARLSON,
Great Salt Lake City, April 21st, 1864.
SALT! SALT!
A No. one article of the best quality.
TABACCO.
Put up in sacks of all sizes, in good style and at shortest notice. Also, a superior quality of tobacco furnished in any quantity on application to
J. H. HARRIS,
ap61f
ARMY PROPOSALS.
Commissary Department, U. S. A.
PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.
G. S. L. City, Mar. 21st, 1864.
The U. S. Commissary of Subsistence for the District of Utah in this City until the 30th day of May last, is furnishing the following named Subsistence Supplies:
1st. FRESH BEEF.
Three hundred and twenty (320) pounds, more or less, of fresh beef, killed and dressed in the usual manner, (heads, shanks, and any yellow excluded,) for the troops stationed at Camp Douglas, to be delivered at that place, in such quantities and in such quantities as the commanding officer may direct.
The delivery to commence on the first day of July, 1864, and end on the 30th day of June, 1865.
2nd. FLOUR.
Five hundred and fifty (550) pounds, more or less, of No. 1 flour, in good and substantial sacks, containing 100 lbs each, and subject to inspection; to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of January, 1865.
Provided, that not less than fifty (50) pounds shall be delivered during each of the months from July to December, 1864, inclusive.
3rd. POTATOES.
Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatoes, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1864. The delivery to be made at the Commissary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, as the Commissary may direct.
4th. SALT.
Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of No. 1 sea boiled salt, in sacks, delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1864, at the Commissary Warehouse, provided that at least twenty-five (25) bushels be delivered during each of the months of July, August and September, 1864.
Salt and Potatoes will be estimated and bid for at the rate of sixty (60) pounds to the bushel.
Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.
Good and sufficient bonds will be required for the fulfillment of the contract or contracts, and the names of sureties must accompany each bid.
Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.
In all cases except that of Fresh Beef, bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole or a part of the above named articles; provided such part shall not be less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds flour, two hundred and fifty (250) bushels potatoes, fifty (50) bushels of salt, and each bid must state specifically the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and the price.
The Government reserves to itself the right to accept any or all bids.
Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals at the office of the undersigned, at 11 P. M., on Friday, the 20th day of May, 1864.
Bids will be addressed (through Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. Chas. H. Hempstead, G. S. L. City, Utah Territory, and endorsed "Proposals for Flour," "Potatoes" or "Salt," as the case may be.
CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD,
Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, District of Utah.
Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
Proposals for Fuel and Forage.
ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Great Salt Lake City, U. T.,
March 21st, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office (next door to the Post-Office) until 12 P. M., the 15th day of May, 1864, for furnishing the following named articles of Quartermaster's stores, to be delivered at Camp Douglas, U. T., in such quantities as required; provided that two thirds of the whole amount of each article required, shall be delivered by the 1st day of December, 1864, and all to be delivered prior to June 30th, 1865.
Wood—Four thousand (4,000) cords.
Hay—Two thousand (2,000) tons.
Oats—One hundred thousand (100,000) bushels.
All the articles must be of the best quality, and bidders will specify in their bids, also good and sufficient bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and names of sureties must accompany each bid.
Bids will be received for furnishing the whole amount of each article required in one bid; and also will be received for not less than 10,000 bushels of Oats, or 300 tons of Hay, or 1,000 cords of Wood, in any one bid.
Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may furnish.
Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.
The Government reserves to itself the right to accept any or all bids.
Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of proposals, at my office, at 12 P. M., the 20th day of May, 1864.
Bids will be addressed (through the Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. D. B. Stover, Asst. Quartermaster, Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed "Proposals for Wood," "Hay" or "Oats," as the case may be.
D. B. STOVER,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster, District of Utah.